The Weekly Standard.

J. W. HOLDEN. W. W. HOLDEN & SON, Editors of the Standard, and authorized publisher. of the Laws of the United States.

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Letters must be addressed to W. W. HOLDEN, W. W. HOLDEN & SON, J. W. HOLDEN, Raleigh N

The Sentinel declares for "the Constitution of the United States as it is, and the Union as it was-no further amendments." Is there any issue upon the Constitution? Does the Sentinel, or any other secessionist, suppose that the noble "straitest sect men" of the South have ever objected to "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." They never desired to leave the Union or to join the attempt to destroy the Constitution. They were always for the Union in preference to the Confederacy, and they are for it now. Can the Sentinel say as much for its friends? Evidently it is stealing "straitest sect" thunder.

The Sentinel also declares against further amendments. Is there any issue on this point? Have the amendments been submitwhere there is no question as to the adoption or rejection of the amendments?

But suppose these amendments are adopted, what will you and your friends do, Mr. Sentinel? Submit or resist? How far does your opposition to "further amendments" extend? If they are adopted, are you prepared to revolutionize again? Define your opposition to "further amendments." We desire to know how far you are prepared to go. And state also in your reply, how far Gov. Worth is prepared to go with you. Does he favor revolution in the event of the adoption of "further amendments," or will he submit? Let the people know. There is no issue in the South upon the adoption or rejection of the amendments, because they have not been submitted to us. But issue or no issue, you oppose them. How far does your opposition extend, and how far does Gov. Worth's opposition extend? To the point of actual resistance? Do you intend to force that issue upon us? Let the Sentinel

COTTON BLOOMS, -- Mr. N. V. Denton has shown the Editor of the Progress a bloom, wheih he found in his fields on the 1st inst, Mr. N. S. Harp has also exhibited us a bloom. which most probably appeared on the 1st. Mr. Howell of Wake was but a few hours behind, and we have seen others indicating the condition of the cotton crop in this County.

boll, not a form, taken from the cotton fields on the farm of Mr. Bledsoe near Raleigh,-This goes a bowshot beyond any of the blooms. The cotton-boll referred to was on exhibition at Cowper & Jones in this City.

We were shown on the 3d, a good sized

WISHES TO RETURN .- A telegram from Washington says that a letter had been received there from Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, late of the Confederate army, asking a friend to intercede with the United States Government in his behalf.

Writing from the city of Mexico, General Magruder says :- "I want permission to return'to the United States. The Imperial Government has gone to h-ll, and has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. Price, myself and a few others remain, but we must look out for a place to go to. There is no hope for any thing more here."

Shell Fish and their History. OYSTERS are now the favorite food of the whole human race, savage or civilized, if they can be procured. They are not at this season fit for food. It is their spawning time, and they become flaccid and tasteless. Each ovster is ascertained to be a perfect animal, both sexes in one, and in itself capaple of producing what is called "spat," that is the germ of the young oyster, and at least 1,000,000 spat are thrown out by every full grown fish of two to four years of age. After four years, the shell thickens, and the cartilage known as the heart hardens, and the fish contracts, becoming less palatable and nutritious for food until it dies, to make a bed for its own descendants to grow on.

The more important ordinances ordered to be published by the late Convention, will be found in to-day's issue.

The President ordered the Provisional Governor to reorganize the government of the State of North-Carolina, and established it upon a loyal basis. It was done, so far as the Provisional Governor was able to accomplish it, for which the President tendered his public thanks. But the whole of the work of the Provisional Governor, which the President so heartily endorsed, is being rapidly undone by Gov. Worth, and men, who were ousted for disloyalty are being restored to their former position to the injury and the detriment of the character of the State. Last week Mr. Thomas was decapitated as President of the Atlantic and N. C. railroad; this week the efficient President of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, Mr. Las-

low in due course of time. By the appointment of State Directors hostile to these gentlemen, Gov. Worth accomplished his purpose. But why did he see fit to restore Messrs. Whitford and Hawkins, and oust Messrs. Thomas and Lassiter? Because the former voted for him, and the latter against him. Such a line of policy in public affairs, so selfish and illiberal, has never before been adopted in this State.

siter, shared a similar fate. Others will fol-

Messrs. Whitford and Hawkins may make good officers, but they cannot excel Messrs. Thomas and Lassiter. No fault has been found with the latter gentlemen, and Gov. Worth, himself, must commend their energy and industry, although the victims of his personal revenge. Indeed, we challenge comparison. There have never been better railroad officers in the State of North-Carolina than Messrs. Thomas and Lassiter.

What motive of public policy then dictated the removal of these gentlemen? Are they not as loyal as Messrs. Whitford and Hawkins ever were or ever will be? Have they not labored incessantly for the public good? And what reason or apology can be rendered by Gov. Worth to the people, for this departure from the liberal policy of his predecessors, in flinging out of office efficient and trustworthy public servants merely because they voted against him? The public will not suffer such unwarranted and unprecedented persecution to be visited upon good

and true men.

Did President Johnson order the removal of Messrs. Thomas and Lassiter ? No. Did he not commend their appointment and endorse the removal of Messrs. Whitford and Hawkins last year? What change has come over ted to the people of this State, or are they the spirit of our dream? Are secessionists, likely to be? Can there be any issue, who were ordered out of office, because their presence prevented restoration, now deemed essential instruments for the proper completion of the work of restoration?-It seems that the Governor thinks so. Verily, he has gone over to the secession camp. horse, foot and dragoons! He has sold himself for a price-the Governorship .-And all who have opposed bim, or oppose him now, are to be politically guillotined. Do the people endorse such an illiberal and selfish policy?

> The Sentinel, of the 5th, contains a column of characteristic misrepresentation of Gov. Holden, basing its article upon an extract from the Washington despatches to the N. Y. Herald, prepared by an unknown, irresponsible party in that City.

The principal recommendation of such an infamous article is its falsity. It is a kind of fanciful blackguardism, generated in small brain-pans, whose organs of truth and decency are poorly developed. The Sentinel rivals the State Journal, of posthumous fame; in this species of literature.

From a letter, written to the Tarboro Southerner of the 30th ult., dated at "Rebel Retreat," we make the following extract:

"But to make a long. matter short Plymouth of old no longer exists, but, charred ruins and a few scattering houses mark where once she stood, and when the eyes of her children rest upon these dark and gloomy remains of their once bright and joyous homes, tho' they endeavor to suppress it, a prayer will go up to that God, who has ever cen true to those that proved true to themselves, to send down everlasting punishment upon her destroyers. As one of her children, I can say with truthfulness, that I hope the day will come before I die, when every city, town and village in New England will present the same appearance, that Plymouth now does. Y. HATER."

It is not necessary to make any extended comments. A sentiment so atrocious as that conveyed in the closing sentence, carries its condemnation with it. A spirit of dark and bloody revenge, though embodied in the form of prayer, will never bring down "everlasting punishment" upon the head of an enemy. The punishment will fall elsewhere, It is time such expressions were dismissed from the public prints. They cannot be defended or justified in any manner. If the public men in Edgecombe discountenanced things of this kind, we would see nothing of it in the Tarboro' press.

SERGEANT SMITH PRENTISS of Mississippi some years since speaking of IRELAND, said :-"There lies upon the other side of the Atlantic a beautiful island, famous in song and in story. It has given to the world more than its share of genius. Its brave and generous sons have fought all battles successfully but their own, and its history, like its harp, moves to tears by the melancholy story of its

The address of Hon, B. F. Moore, delivered by request before the colored people of Raleigh and vicinity, July 4th, 1866, will be found in another column.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas proposes a Convention of the Southern Unionists, in order to take measures for their protection and

The Union Candidates have carried Oregon.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE DEPOSIT AND PUBLICA-TION OF THE ORDINANCES AND RESOLU-

TIONS OF THE CONVENTION. SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of the State of North-Carolina in Concention assembled, That the Secretary of this Convention, deposit in the office of Secretary of State, for safe keeping, all the ordinances and resolutions passed by the Convention having the force and effect of laws; and the Secretary of State shall cause the following ordinances and resolutions to be published:

"An ordinance repealing the provisions of section ninth of an act of the General As-sembly, entitled "An act concerning ne-groes and persons of color or mixed blood,

"An ordinance concerning the crime of assault with intent to commit a rape." "An ordinance concerning widows, who have qualified as executrix to the last will

and testament of their deceased husbands." "An ordinance for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds issued before the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one."
"An ordinance to change the time of elections in North-Carolina, and for other pur-

"An ordinance extending the time for the settlement of the public taxes by the Sher-iffs and Tax-collectors of this State." "An ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading

"The Constitution of North-Carolina as

adopted by this Convention" and "the ordinance submitting the same for ratification or rejection;" in the following named newspapers—Standard and Sentinel, Raleigh, and he is hereby authorized to contract for such publication at reasonable rates; the expense thereof shall be paid as other public print-ing, and it shall be sufficient for him to furnish one certified copy only, (for which he shall be paid the same fee as is now allowed him for certifying the acts of the General Assembly) to one of the newspapers, and a printed copy to the others.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Secretary of State be required to contract

for the printing of one thousand copies of the Constitution as adopted by the Conven-tion, and the ordinance submitting the same for ratification or rejection, which he shall distribute among the several Counties of the State according to their white population. SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That all laws or parts of laws coming in contact with

this ordinance are hereby repealed. [Ratified in Convention this 25th day of June, A. D., one thousand, eight hundred

and sixty-six.]
EDWIN G. READE, President. JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary, R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE,

TO CHANGE THE TIME OF ELECTIONS IN NORTH-CAROLINA AND FOR OTHER PUR-POSES.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North-Carolina in Convention Assembled, That all elections for Governor of the State of North-Carolina, members of the General Assembly, and all other elections, now required by law to be held on the first Thursday in August, shall hereafter be held on the third Thursday in October, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, as

are now prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. That hereafter, until the first session of the General Assembly after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, the House of Commons shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, viz: The counties of Alleghany Brunswick, Camden, Cherokee, Clay, Chown, Currituck, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde Jackson, Jones, Duplin, Lenoir, Onslow. Pasquotank, Perquimans, Polk, Richmond, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Yancey, Henderson, Transylvania, Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Carteret, Caswell, Columbus, Davie, Edgecombe Franklin, Gaston, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mc-Dowell, Montgomery, Nash, Northampton, Person, Pitt, Stanly, Stokes, Wilson, and Mitchell, shall elect one member each. The counties of Buncombe, Catawba, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Forsyth, Granville, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Moore, Robeson, New-Hanover, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Surry, Union, Wayne, Yadkin, Chatham, Davidson, Orange and Wilkes, shall elect two members each. The counties of Wake, Randolph and Guilford

shall elect three members each, Sec. 3. That all laws in contravention of this ordinance, be and they are hereby repeated : Provided nevertheless, that in case he Constitution be not ratified by the people, this ordinance shall have no effect, exopt that the elections shall be held at the time designated, and shall be held under the law as it existed in the year eighteen hunired and sixty-one, save that the County of Harnett may vote for a member as heretofore

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained. That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be so construed as to restrict the General Assembly ereafter from regulating the time of holding

said elections.

Ratified in Convention the 20th day of

June, A. D., 1866.
E. G. READE, President.
JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary.
R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING WIDOWS, WHO HAVE QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX TO THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THEIR DECEASED HUS-

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North-Carolins, in Concention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the widow of any testator whose last will and testament has been admitted to probate in this State, since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, notwithstanding such widow may have qualified to such last will and testament as Executrix, be, and she is hereby allowed to enter her dissent to the same, according to the same forms as are now provi-

ded by law for dissent of widows. Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That in all cases where a widow shall dissent from the last will and testament of her husband, as provided for in the foregoing section, she shall be entitled to the same rights of dower is if her husband had died intestate: Provi ded, however, That no widow shall be entitled to the benefit of this ordinance, unless such dissent shall be entered within aix months from and after the passage of this ordinance, nor in any case where the real estate of the deceased husband has been sold subsequent to his death, or has been divided between his devisees or heirs at law.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after

Ratified in Convention, this the 16th day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred

and sixty-six.

E. G. READE, President. J. H. Moore, Secretary. R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ENTITLED "REVENUE." SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the delegate of the people of North-Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the au-thority of the same, That the act of the Gen-eral Assembly, entitled "Revenue," imposing taxes on purchases, sales and receipts, shall not be construed to extend to those purchases, sales or receipts on which taxes have actually been paid, under the ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An ordinance to provide Revenue for the year eighteen hun-

dred and sixty-five."
SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That where specific taxes have been imposed for license to use any article or carry on any business for the year preceding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. one-half thereof shall only be payable in those cases, where taxes were actually paid under said ordinance for the same license. SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That 1e-

tailers of spirituous liquors, who paid the tax prescribed in section eleven of said ordinance, shall be entitled to retail for the year for which their license was granted, without further tax to the State for such re-

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, That the provisions of section thirty-two of Schedule B, of said act of Assembly, shall only extend to the license for distilling spirituous liquors from grain.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, That in all cases where taxes are payable to the Sheriff or Collector, without the subject from which they are derived being listed, such Sheriff or Collector, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such taxes, shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to administer an oath to the person liable to pay the same.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, That this

ordinance shall be in force from its ratifica-[Ratified the 12th day of June, A. D. 1866.]

EDWIN G. READE, President. JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary.

R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE. CONCERNING THE CRIME OF ASSAULT, WITH

INTENT TO COMMIT RAPE. SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Convention of the State of North-Corolina, and it is here-by ordained by the authority of the same, That any person convicted by due course of law of an assault, with an intent to commit a rape on the body of any female, shall be ng two years, standing in the pillory for one our, one or more public whippings, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, at any one time, on his bare back, all or any of them, at the discretion of the Court, due regard being had

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That all laws and clauses of laws, which conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby

to the nature and circumstances of the of-

repealed.
Sec. 3, Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall not effect the Legislative power over the subject. SEC. 4. Be it further ordained. That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the

first day of July next. [Ratified the 12th day of June, A. D.,

AN ORDINANCE

EXTENDING THE TIME FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC TAXES BY THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF THIS STAKE. SECTION. 1. Be it ordained by the delegates

of the people of the State of North-Carolina, in Convention Assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same. That the sheriffs and tax collecters of the several Counties of this State be allowed time until tire first of January, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, to settle their accounts with the public treasurer, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions; and under the same pains and penalties as are now provided by the Revenue Laws of this

Ratified in Convention this 22nd day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

EDWIN G. READE. President. JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary. R. C. BADGER, Assistant Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE.

REPEALING THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION NINE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ENTITLED " AN ACT CONCERNING NEGROES AND PERSONS OF COLOR OR OF MIXED BLOOD," AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the people of North-Carolina, in Convention assembled, That the two provisos of the section and act above recited, be and they are hereby repealed Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall effect the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to improve the law of evidence," or prevent the General Assembly from repealing or modifying this ordinance.
Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That sec-

tions fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, and sixty-six of chapter one hun dred and seven of the Revised Code, be, and the same are hereby repealed. [Ratified the 10th day of June, A. D.

The superiority and availability of white abor over that of the freedmen is apparent to every observer. Good and clean crops are found on every plantation cultivated by white labor in this county, while in but few instances can we say as much for black laborer. The German settlements everywhere present beautiful fields of thrifty growing crops, clear of weeds and grass, despite the long and continued wet season. In this the Germans are not alone. The Americans, who have been denounced by the Northern faction as a dependent thriftless populace— preferring want and degradation to labor— seeking to obtain their daily bread from the sweat of another's brow, has been fairly refuted and the often repeated assertion proved false to the letter. The dignity of labor is being fully manifested in Texas. The young the middle aged and the old of both sexes of the white race are seemingly vieing with each other, although unaccustomed as they are and have been to labor, in presenting s respectable progress in which they have not been found wanting.—Brenham Inquirer.

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. MOORE, To the Colored People of Raleigh and vicinity, delivered July 4th, 1866.

MY COLORED COUNTRYMEN:-I have re-

ceived your invitation to address you on this day—the Fourth day of July, 1866.

This day is the second Fourth of July which ever shone on your emancipation.—And though it was effected through a most and though it was enected through a most terrible shock of arms, and gave you liberty on a sudden, I take pleasure in bearing witness to your general good behavior both during the war and on the great event of your emancipation. I say good behavior, with reference to the extraordinary circumstances. under which your emancipation was pro-claimed. And I am glad also to hear that

many of you are engaged in industrious pur-suits throughout the South.

Although you have assembled to celebrate the Fourth day of July, I shall not entertain you with a recital of the causes which led to the grand event which has made that day immortal. The revolution, however, was undertaken to separate nations and not to emancipate slavery. Besides, it would be emancipate stavery. Besides, it would be very Inappropriate, on this day and before you, to deal harsily with Great Britain; for that great country freely emancipated all her slaves thirty years ago—I shall address you on matters which more practically concern

The change in the condition of yourselves and your former masters both, is radicaland the danger is, that, like all radical changes, it may be injurious if not destruc-tive to both. Let us both, then, be warned by the examples of the past. Let us survey our respective conditions: the white man now is the owner of the land and other property of the country, and must still continue

the owner till he may consent to dispose of it. It is admitted that now the war has closed no power can change the rights of property.

The proprietor whether white or black must be protected in his acquisitions, and every laborer must be allowed to acquire and hold, under one common safe guardthe law of the land. This privilege belongs to every class of men within the State, and embraces you as fully as myself. Industry, therefore, among the citizens of this State, is the only known road to the acquisition of property. And to every man among you the road is open and inviting. When the early settlers of the country came here they had no property, except their industry and willingness to work. The resolute heart and willing hand have built up their mighty cities, and they can do as much for you in the course of time. Despair not, but do not think that you can rise from obscurity and poverty, and overtake at once the consolida-ted wealth of hard industry, which has been accumulating and concentrating for ages.

Your position, as was that of our white fathers, is to rise by degrees and by the sweat of your brow. There was, for our forefathers, and there is for you, no other path to respectibility and independence than that of labor.

If you have ever been blinded by the opion of servitude, you are not so now .-Any one of you may see whether there is any thriving white man in your midst, who prospers without labor.

Labor is the foundation of all wealth and nonesty. A laboring man lives on the fruits of his industry, and is very rarely known to steal; therefore a laboring man becomes an honest man. The idle alone become thieves. Now, it is the first duty of the white man to encourage you to industry by employing and giving you fair wages, and paying you according to contract. And it is equally your duty to perform your contract. One bad example, on cither side, will create dis-trust and idleness in a multitude. Let each,

therefore, beware that he be not the offender. Do not, for a moment, suppose, that you can live without labor. Every doomed by Heaven to get his bread by the sweat of his brow. It is the fate of man.— Do not aspire to political privileges before you are versed in the Constitution and laws of your Government. Those even can hardly maintain them, who are both educated and

conversant with them.

Labor is a primary necessity; education is its best friend and assistant. I am pleased to see that many of you duly appreciate the advantages of education, and from what I have observed, your race, appears to be delighted at the opportunity afforded for mental improvement.

In a few years I hope to see you duly esti-

mating the great advantages of the culture of the mind, as well as that of the earth, The Courts of justice are now as open to you as to the whites. Remember to cultivate white and black, have occasionally been ad

the virtue of truth. The vice of falsehood does not belong peculiarly to any race. It is not a native vice, but a vice of habit, Races, dicted to it. It springs peculiarly out of slavery, and should be crushed with that. -No people can become truthful, who are ac-customed to do unlawful acts, or will avoid their bargains. It should be the duty of those around you, who have good characters, to use their best influence over all others. Set the example yourselves, and in time its effects will be visible over all your race. And now, in conclusion, let me remind you that a new era has opened on both races.

Each must be kind and honest towards the other, else both must suffer, and one or the

other eventually pass away.

Providence, in its wisdom, in ages past. transplanted you as slaves from a land of heathen barbarism, into a land of civilization and christianity. After centuries of servitude, it has tendered you liberty. I pray Heaven to teach you how to secure the blessings of its priceless gift.

A Suggestion .- One of our most benevolent and patriotic citizens suggests the ap-pointment of a committee for the collection of contributions to erect a monument to the memory of the gallant spirits of this city, who fell during the late revolution, nobly struggling for Southern independence.—Wilmington Dispatch.

Would it not be better to first devote whatever funds we can now raise towards relieving the distresses of the widows and other destitute persons around us, and educating the orphan children of our noble soldiers? After that is done, then let us erect monuments and cemeteries for the gallant dead. If both objects can be accomplished at pre-ent, let it be done; but first let us relieve the wants of the poor women and children and disabled soldiers in our midst. In making this suggestion, we do not mean the slightest censure for those who are collecting funds for cemeteries; on the contrary we think they descree praise for their noble and patriotic efforts; but probably, on refection, they will conclude with us, that it would be best to first supply the pressing wants of the living.—Char. Democrat.

The New York Times says that Mr. Davishas expressed his regrets at the publication of Dr. Craven's book.

Senator Lane.

The suicide of Senator Lane, of Kansas, is a very melancholy incident. If ever the act of suicide can be traced to organization and organic condition, it certainly can be so traced in this case. Lane was a man of the most impulsive and reckless type (we do not in this case use the word reckless in its moral applications) that the West produces, a man who had no higher law than his own person-ality—and could tolerate no bridle upon his will. Lately his health suddenly became prostrated, and he had to leave his seat in the Senate threatened, if not actually struck with paralysis. It was while in this condiwith paralysis. It was while in this condition, with a deranged brain and a shattered system, that he was guilty of the act of self-destruction.

It was in connection with the heroic history of the young State of Kansas that Lane figured most conspicuously; and

the part he bore in rescuing her from the clutches of Slavery, not only secured him the Senatorship for two successive elections, but will cause him to be remembered with gratitude in her history as long as she has a citizen to enjoy the freedom he did so much to win. Of his advent into the Territory in 1854, after his long and adventurous march from Iowa; of the numerous fights he fought with the "Border Ruffians" at the head of small bodies of Free-State men; of the manner in which he roused the people by his in-tensely impassioned appeals; of his ceaseless personal and political struggles; of the great triumph achieved by the Free-State party,

of whom he was the acknowledged leader, in so far at least as such men as settled Kansas could acknowledge any leader; of any of the extraordinary incidents that marked the career of this singular Western politician and fighter, we do not propose to speak in detail. But there is no danger of their being forgotten in the West. At the beginning of the great war of Secession, he left his seat in the Senate to take part in the national defence, and both in the raising of troops and in acas was possible even to a man of his capaci-ties. But though a fighter, fitted in the highest degree for irregular operations on the Border, and against such enemies as he met on the plains of Kansas in 1856 or in Missouri in the early operations of the late war, he was no soldier in a scientific sense, and soon discovered that his mission was not to plan campaigns or command armies. He returned to his Senatorial duties, and during the war and until some time after its close, his politics were of the most radical antislavery type, but latterly he has been in the main supporter of the President and his poli-cy. His course in this latter respect has secured for him the most violent denunciations in the State which he represented-the poli-

tics of which are of the Wendell-Phillips order; and he became so unpopular among his old friends that, bold and defiant though he was, he hardly dared to set face among them. This trouble unquestionably intensified the others, and because of the others seemed of a more formidable character than it would have done to Lane had been sane in body and brain. In the Senate Lane made no especial mark, as an orator he found himself out of place there, as he had previously found himself out of place in this city. It was on the stump in the West and in times of trouble and confusion that Lane's native oratorical powers and intensity of character told with effect; and their effect under such circumstances was very great.

Lane was a very ambitious man. He was accused of using means of any kind to attain his end, and unquestionably he was not very scrupulous, though there were doubtless as many false charges against him as there are against most of our public men. He cared nothing for money only to scatter it, and while he had many enemies, had also numer-ous devoted friends. Were we to point a moral from his untimely end, it would be a caution against giving way to the passons on the part of those whom God - has gifted with reason .- New York Times.

· FATE OF DESPERATE MEN.—Bob Johnson or Bob McNeil, as his real name is, met the almost invariable fate of men of his class in this city. He fell in a gambling saloon, riddled with balls and backed with bowie knives. Each wound he received represen-ted some like wound he had inflicted on others, and the number of his mortal injuries hardly exceeded the number of homicides which he had perpetrated in his violent and turbulent life. He was, we trust, the last of a class of men who, some years ago, made the name of our city infamous by their deeds of unparalleled turbulence and violence, which were too long and too patiently borne by the peaceful citizens.

Of these men, the names of five occur to us, who were victims of the system of assassination which they inaugurated, and which gained for them the well merited title of Thugs. Jim Logan fell in an attempt to murder a respectable citizen.

Abe Phillips was surrounded at night by

his own recent allies, and stabbed and shot until he fell into the gutter a gory corpse Horton was one of Bob Johnson's many vic tims; Forbes was overmatched in a murderous affray; and the soul of Bob Johnson, escaping through a dozen murderous wounds has gone to join the congenial society of his

fellow-murderers.

We know nothing of the circumstances of the killing of this man. It may have been murder. It may have been justifiable homiwas, the law does not sanction the taking of his life by any individual or individuals.— But it is certainly a cause of general gratifi-cation, and gives a sense of relief, strengthens our belief in retributive justice, when such men are thus removed from a community which they have so long disturbed and disgreed by their infamous deeds.-N. O.

SILK CULTURE.—The San Francisco (Cal.)

Bulletin remarks: Our readers scarcely need be told that recent attempts at silk culture in California have been uniformly successful. The climate is all that could be desired for the purpose the soil is admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree; Chinese labor, which is exactly adapted to that business, is abundant and cheap, and it is by no means improbable that our State may become the Itlay or France of the United States, in point of silk culture as well as the cultiva-tion of the vine, and the manufacture of some of the best wines in the world.

There is a man in Pennsylvania who is so forgetful of countenances that his wife is obliged to keep a wafer stuck to the end of her nose in order that he may distinguish her from other ladies. Even then be occasionally makes à mistake.

The New Hampshire House of Represen tatives, on the 28th, ratified the Constitu-

CHILD POISONED BY SWALLOWING "PHAROAM SERPENT EGGS".—On Thursday's woman named Kearney, came near to putting
an end to the existence of her child, a boy
eleven years of age, by administering to him
three, 'Pharoah serpent eggs" for worms,
with which the child was afflicted. Mra.
Kearney, it appears, on the day mentioned,
was engaged in cleaning a house for a lady
in Centre Park. In rummaging the house
she discovered a box of the eggs and reading
"serpents" on the cover, she at once concluded that they were pills—medicine for worms
—she pocketed three of them. These she
gave to the child, who soon commenced vomiting, throwing up blood, and was made
very sick. The alarmed mother ran to the
house where she had been working, and saked
if there was poison in those "pills." She was
told they contained deadly potsom, and without another word she ran for Dr. Shipman,
who repaired to her house, and promply ad-

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who repaired to her house, and promply ad-ministering antidotes, it is believed has saved the child's life. It was very low last evening. It will be a great wonder if the child lives, dy for whom she worked that she had taken three pills from a box in her bureau, but did not think to do so.—Rochester Union. Congressional.
Washington, July 5.—In the Senate

bill to repeal the act retroceeding the county of Alexandria to Virginia, was discussed

and laid over. The same disposition was

made of the bill to pay the loyal people in the South for supplies furnished. The Sen-ate refused to transfer to the Secretary of War, supervising and other powers over the acts of the commissioner of Indian affairs, now exercised by the Secretary of the interior

by a vote of 21 to 12. The conference report on the army bill was agreed to in the Senate. Nothing of moment was done in the House with the exceptions to the tariff bill. Spalding, of Ohio, gave notice that after the tariff bill shall be disposed of, he would move to call up the resolutions reported by the select committee in the Rousseau-Grin-

Death of an Eminent Physician. PHILADELPAIA, July 5.—Dr. Paul Beck Goddard, one of the most eminent physicians in this country, died, after a brief illness, at

the age of 57.

Washington, July 5.—The committee of onference on the tax bill recommend the fixing of tax on cotton at three cents per poind, and giving railroads and gas com-panies, the right to add to their rates a tax until the 30th of April, 1867. They agree to leave the income tax unchanged, the ex-emption or \$600 being retained.

It is understood that the Southern representation will soon issue an address to the people of the South recommending the selec-tion of delegates to the Philadelphia convention. They regard it as highly impor-tant that the South shall co-operate in that movement, especially as it is understood that the convention is only for the restoration of the South to the Union, and not for any partw purpose.

Fire at Laurensburg, Indiana. NEW YORK, July 6 .- Twenty-one buildings were destroyed at Laurensburg, Indiana, on the 5th, involving a loss of one hundred thousand dollars.

Great Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—All the buildings on the North side street, Cherry Valley, New York, was burned last night. Loss seventyfive to one hundred thousand dollars. Steamboat Baltimore Burnt.

NEW YORK, July 6 .- The Steamboat Baltimore was burnt by the fire which destroyed the depot at New Haven. The loss by this fire exceeds half a million dollars.

NEW YORK, July 6 .- Attorney General Speed has directed the district attorney to enter a nolle prosequi in the case against Isaac Fowler, the defaulting postmaster of this city. Under this order Fowler will be permitted to return from Mexico where he has been living several years. .The Great Fire in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND Me., July 5 .- Details of the great fire show it to be terribly disastrous.—
All of the newspaper and insurance offices,
banks, hotels, eight churches, a convent
school, lawyers' offices, including valuable
libraries, and nearly every prominent business house in the city were burned, as well ness house in the city were burned, as well as a great number of private dwellings. The estimated number of houses consumed was 2,000, and the loss exceeds \$10,000,000.

The churches not used are appropriated for hospitals, and a committee are engaged endeavoring to alleviate the distress of the The flames are still troublesome in different parts of the city. Nearly all of the hose bursted and several fire-engines were used up.

Railroad Convention in Philadelphia New York, July 6.—The convention of railroad Presidents at Philadelphia have me-moralized Congress, remonstrating against the duty on iron and steel rails imposed by

the new tariff. New York Markets.

New York, July 5 .- Flour heavy-sales of 7,500 bbls. Southern at \$10a17. Wheat dull—sales of 30,000 bushels; Milwaukee Club, \$2; new Milwaukee, \$2.20. Corn active—sales of 480,000 bushels at 87a89c.— Beef steady. Pork heavy—sales of 8,000 bbls. at \$32,15a32,45. Lard and Whisky, dull. Cotton quiet—sales of 600 bales at 36a38c. Turpentine dull at 82a83. Rosin heavy at \$3a3\frac{1}{2}\$. Gold 58\frac{1}{2}\$, 5-20's, 1.03\frac{1}{2}\$.

7-30's, 1.034. [SECOND DISPATCH.] New York, July 6.—Gold 541. Exchange

Cotton dull at 86a38. Prof. Greene, of the Maine Medical School Pref. Greene, of the Maine Medical School recently performed a rare but effective operation for the cure of that distressing complaint neuralgia. A lady fifty-three years of age, who tried every form of medical treatment without relief, applied to Prof. Greene, when he etherized the patient, trephined the jaw, and cut out a piece of the dental nerve, when the lady was at once relieved from the most excruciating pain, which she had suffered continually for years.

While pulling down houses to clear the site for the new Hotel Dieu, in Paris, the workmen discovered an immense oak beam, from an inscription on which was gathered the fact that the tree whence it was cut was planted in the tatives, on the 28th, ratified the Constitutional amendment by a vote of 203 to 167, the years 845 and 816.